



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

COPPER FROM CHILE

Once again copper and other minerals are coming out of Chile's mines. A strike, which shut down these industries in past weeks, was ended recently when the Chilean government called for pay boosts to miners. Most of Chile's copper is sold to us.

SURPLUS FOOD MARKETS?

The U. S. government is negotiating for sale of some of the huge surpluses of farm products it now holds. About half a billion dollars' worth of grains, cotton, and fats are being offered to Great Britain, Japan, Spain, and Yugoslavia.

INVESTIGATION COSTS

We hear a lot about McCarthy investigations but not so much about the hundreds of other inquiries Congress makes into operations of the post office, the need for new laws to check crime, and many other subjects. The 83rd Congress set aside a record amount of money for inquiries—8 million dollars.

TV HELPS FIGHT FIRE

Rangers in Louisiana are trying out a television camera to locate forest fires. The camera, with a lens that can spot fires for a distance of 20 miles, revolves around a ranger's tower every 2 minutes. When a fire shows on the screen, the ranger can fix its location almost instantly—and direct fighters to the scene.

SEEDS FOR DEMOCRACY

Many farmers in the Philippines are growing new crops with the help of seeds from the U. S. Through a plan called "Seeds for Democracy," several American organizations have contributed 3 million packages of cabbage, squash, and other vegetable seeds.

OUR WAR VETERANS

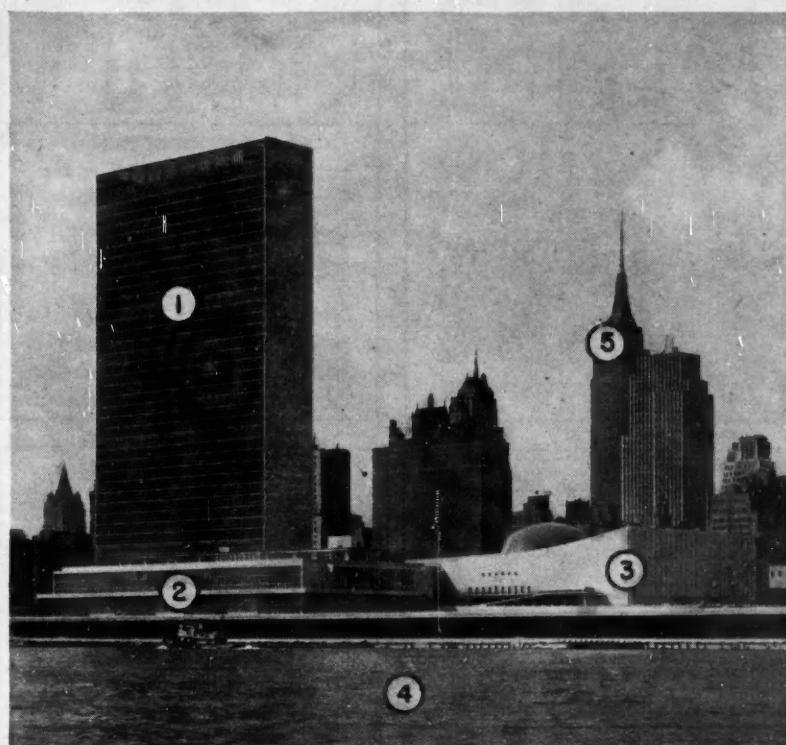
There are now about 20,850,000 veterans of wars in which the U. S. fought. New York State has the most veterans, 2,080,000. California is second with 1,726,000, and Pennsylvania is third with 1,507,000. Other states with more than a million veterans include Illinois, Ohio, and Texas.

POSTAL BIRTHDAY

The Post Office Department is celebrating the 58th anniversary of its rural delivery service this month. In 1896, when three routes were begun in West Virginia, mail was distributed along 50 miles of country road. Now, the rural mail routes cover some 1½ million miles.

IKE TO SEE MAYORS

President Eisenhower is asking 240 mayors and other officials to come to Washington in December to discuss federal-state-local cooperation on such problems as civil defense and public works.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE UN in New York: (1) The Secretariat (office) building; (2) Conference Area building, where the Security Council meets; (3) the General Assembly building. In foreground (4) is the East River, and, in the background, (5) the Empire State Building.

United Nations Observes Ninth Anniversary Soon

Organization Which Began Life on October 24, 1945, Looks Back over Record of Successes and Shortcomings

NEXT Sunday, October 24, marks the ninth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations. Observed as "United Nations Day," it will be widely used as an occasion for measuring the world organization's successes and its shortcomings.

Here in the United States, so far as opinion about the UN is concerned, people are divided into three general groups:

(1) There are Americans who regard the world organization as a menace. These individuals feel that the UN is trying to break down our citizens' loyalty toward their own country.

(2) Directly opposed to this group is one which insists that the UN must be made far stronger than it is today. Observers with this viewpoint criticize our government, and those of other major countries, for "by-passing" the world organization on various matters of international importance.

(3) Another group, probably the largest one, takes a middle position. It feels that the United Nations has been able to perform a number of worthwhile services, and can be gradually improved. At the same time, it sees limits to the organization's abilities, and thinks there are certain international matters which can best be handled outside the UN.

In the remainder of this article,

we shall take up these three viewpoints in greater detail. First, let's hear from the UN's outright opponents. They say:

"The advice which George Washington gave, in his Farewell Address as President, still holds good. He said to 'steer clear of permanent alliances.' He urged America to maintain friendship with foreign countries, but to have 'as little political connection' with them as possible.

"Our UN membership has already led us into bad situations, the worst of which was the Korean war. For three years, beginning in the summer of 1950, we took part in what was supposed to be a *United Nations* effort to combat the communist invaders of South Korea. But the effort was mostly ours. Other UN members gave us comparatively little assistance.

"If we had to be in Korea at all, it would have been better to fight under our own flag than under the United Nations'. The other UN countries were more of a hindrance than a help.

"Now that the Korean fighting has ended, some of our so-called allies are inclined to favor seating Red China's delegates in the General Assembly and other UN agencies. Nations that would even consider such a move surely have little regard for us and for the burden we carried in the Ko-

(Continued on page 2)

Soviet Tactics Undergo Change

Measures Taken by Russia's New Rulers Pose Grave Problems for U. S.

WHAT'S going on inside the Soviet Union today? Are U. S. relations with Russia likely to get better or worse? What is the best policy for us—as a nation and as individuals—to follow regarding Russia?

These questions are of the utmost importance to U. S. citizens, yet they are difficult to answer because it is so hard to get accurate information about the Soviet Union.

Recently, though, Americans were afforded a good picture of developments behind the Iron Curtain by a U. S. newspaperman who spent five years in the Soviet Union, who traveled extensively through the country, and who speaks the Russian language. He is Harrison Salisbury, Moscow correspondent of the *New York Times* from 1949 until recently. In a series of articles in the *Times*, he summed up his views, some of which follow:

Big changes have taken place in the Soviet Union since the death of Stalin. The new ruling group is not nearly so stubborn and unyielding in many ways as was Stalin. In some cases, they have reversed policies promoted by the former dictator.

This does not mean, though, that the new rulers are any less dangerous. The long-term aims of the Soviet Union remain unchanged. As Salisbury expresses it in football terms: "Russia is still trying to win the ball game. But her new coaches have substituted a tricky forward-pass offensive for Stalin's traditional pile-driving line play.

"Russia's objective—to win the world ball game—hasn't changed, but her style has, and if we go on playing Russia for a drive through tackle when she has shifted to end-zone passes, we shouldn't be surprised to see her rack up some long gains down field."

(Continued on page 6)



SOVFOTO
RUSSIAN PREMIER Georgi Malenkov

UN Controversy

(Continued from page 1)

rean war. Red China was our worst foe in that conflict, and she still hasn't agreed to final peace terms which are at all satisfactory. If she obtains UN representation, we ought to withdraw from the organization.

"In fact, we should get out anyway. We should concentrate on building up our own strength, and maintaining our freedom of action. We ought to force the UN headquarters out of America, so that it could no longer serve as a possible haven for spies in our midst.

"The proper patriotic allegiance of Americans is to their states and to their country as a whole. The more interest our citizens take in the UN, the less they will take in America.

"The UN is trying to set itself up as a world government. A proposed code of conduct for UN employees contains statements to the effect that these employees—Americans and others—should put loyalty to the UN above loyalty to their own nations."

Meanwhile, the United Nations is receiving other criticism of a far different type. Many people think that the UN is weak and ineffective as it stands today, and that we should take the lead in building a *stronger* world organization. They argue:

"The UN has failed on its most vital jobs. The most important of these is the placing of international controls on atomic energy, and of limiting all countries' armaments. Practically no headway has been made in either field.

"We hoped to secure stable and lasting peace through the UN, but haven't done so. The trouble is this: The UN is organized in such a way that it too often cannot make firm decisions and carry them out. The Security Council, which was to have been its main branch for dealing with threats against world peace, is tied up by the veto provision of the UN Charter.

"Under this provision, the Council can take no important action that is disapproved by the United States, Russia, Britain, France, or Chiang Kai-shek's anti-communist Chinese government. Any one of these five can block Security Council action, and there are few measures on which all five can agree. The Council's most important decision—to take action in Korea in 1950—was possible only because Russia's delegate was then temporarily refusing to attend Council meetings.

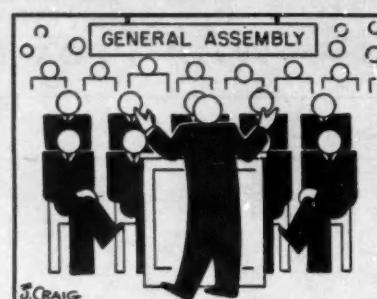
Assembly Action

"Within the last few years, arrangements have been made to let the General Assembly act on cases of aggression if the Security Council bogs down, but we don't know how this plan would work in actual practice.

"Turning back to the Korean situation, we see illustration of another UN weakness. The United Nations could only request member countries to take action against the communists who attacked South Korea. Some countries complied; others did not. The UN could do nothing on its own to enforce peace.

"We need a world organization with real power to act in checking aggression. It should be unhampered by any individual country's veto. It should be able to regulate armament

AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS



Each country may have 5 delegates, but only 1 vote.

Debates world issues and makes recommendations.



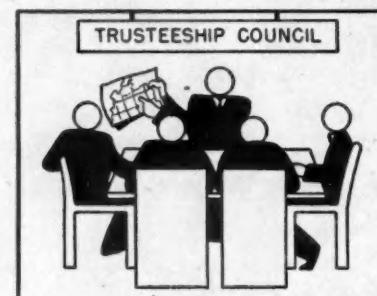
Has 5 permanent members—U.S., Britain, Russia, France, China, plus 6 members elected by Assembly for 2-year terms.

Investigates threats to peace, and can call on UN members to take forceful action against aggressors.



Has 18 members elected by Assembly for 3-year terms.

Works through numerous agencies in effort to improve world living conditions.



Representatives from Big Five nations, plus member countries that govern lands under UN control, plus other members elected by Assembly for 3-year terms.

Directs areas under UN supervision.



Has 15 judges, all from different countries, elected by Security Council and Assembly for 9-year terms.

Can decide only cases voluntarily submitted to it by nations involved in disputes.



Secretary-General appointed by Assembly, with large staff.

Does office work and makes reports for UN.

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and military forces of all member states. It should have troops to enforce its orders.

"Next year, the General Assembly is to consider calling a UN conference which will study possible amendments to the United Nations Charter. Through such a conference, we and other UN members should try to make changes in line with the above suggestions. If Russia does not cooperate, then we and the other free countries should go beyond the United Nations and form a new organization with full authority to enforce peace."

Now we come to a third group of people who take a middle position between the two whose views we have already discussed. Members of this final group support the UN, but they don't favor any drastic changes in its structure. They argue as follows:

"Generally speaking, the United Nations is doing a good job. It has accomplished more than its critics would have us believe.

"Immediately after World War II, for instance, it helped clear up a dangerous situation in Iran. Soviet troops, who had been stationed in that country to help guard allied supply lines, were not being withdrawn on schedule.

The problem received much publicity when taken before the UN Security Council. Apparently because of this publicity, and the possibility of United Nations action, Russia called her soldiers home.

"In 1949, patient UN negotiators were able to arrange a truce between

Israel and her Arab neighbors—two opponents that had been fighting over possession of territory in Palestine. The UN is also largely responsible for the truce that prevails between India and Pakistan in the disputed territory of Kashmir. The conflict in either Palestine or Kashmir could have spread to other areas, and might possibly have endangered the peace of the whole world.

"Also, the UN played a major role in stopping hostilities between Indonesia and the Netherlands, during the period when Indonesia—now independent—was struggling to end its status as a Dutch colony.

Korean Situation

"Despite the arguments of opponents, the UN performed a vital service in connection with the Korean war. It officially lined up world opinion against the Red Chinese and North Korean invaders, and it helped us to take steps in proving that aggression does not pay. The North Koreans and Red Chinese were defeated in their efforts to take South Korea.

"Although the United States carried most of the military burden in Korea, we did receive some valuable help from other UN members. It was far better for the United States to fight in Korea under the UN flag than to fight there alone. If we had gone into Korea by ourselves, America's enemies would have been in a much stronger position to accuse us of meddling in the affairs of Asia.

"It is true that the UN has made little headway on such problems as disarmament and atomic energy control. But its officials haven't given up hope.

"For a long time, Russia has been unwilling to accept the disarmament and atom-control plans which most other nations consider workable. Just recently, though, she has come forward with hints that she may be ready to give such plans serious consideration. Even in the case of disarmament and atomic energy control, therefore, patient negotiation in the UN offers the best possible hope of reaching world agreement.

"A 'stronger' world organization, if Russia were unwilling to be part of it, would become just another anti-Soviet alliance. It is better to keep such alliances separate from the UN, and retain the United Nations as a place where the free countries can meet the Soviets and perhaps eventually exert some influence on them. Furthermore, we Americans do not want the UN to become so powerful that it will unduly interfere with our national power and rights.

"America's chief UN delegate, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., says he will object strongly to recent suggestions that Americans and others employed by the UN should put loyalty to the international body above loyalty to their own countries. He agrees that the UN is merely an *association* of nations, not a *world government*.

"The UN, as now organized, has

done much to reduce the basic causes of world unrest—by fighting such enemies as hunger and disease. One could give many examples of its work in such fields. For instance, the UN has helped in a drive that has nearly wiped out malaria in Greece.

An idea that has captured the imagination of nearly all countries is President Eisenhower's proposal for a UN agency to promote and develop the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Efforts are now being made, in the UN Assembly and elsewhere, to put the proposal into effect. Even the

Russians are being forced by world opinion to support this general idea."

President Eisenhower and other officials in his administration agree with the view that our country should go ahead cooperating, as best it can, with the United Nations. They favor some changes, but not drastic ones in the world organization's structure. Most leaders in the Democratic Party take the same position.

Public opinion polls indicate that a majority of Americans favor the UN, though they see that it has failed thus far to reach many of its goals.

Historical Background

THE morning of August 9, 1941, was cold, gray, and drizzly in the North Atlantic. It seemed especially so in the faraway, little-known port of Argentia, Newfoundland, off the mainland of Canada. In that harbor on the dreary August morning, President Franklin D. Roosevelt stood on the deck of the American cruiser *Augusta*.

Slowly, out of the mist, there came the British warship *Prince of Wales*. It carried Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain. He had risked attack from German submarines to cross the ocean for a secret and historic meeting.

The idea of a United Nations was born during the four days that Roosevelt and Churchill talked at Argentia. The two agreed on the now famous *Atlantic Charter*. The charter spoke largely of the freedom and justice for which World War II was being fought. It then went on to refer to a permanent system of cooperation by free countries after the war to halt new aggression and enforce world peace.

The Name Appears

The UN got its name on January 2, 1942. The White House announced then that 26 nations, including Russia, had signed a *Declaration by United Nations*. The declaration—dated January 1—pledged the nations to cooperate in the war effort and endorsed the Atlantic Charter. From that time on, there was increasing discussion of how these nations could work together after the war.

Many Americans and other Allied leaders worried, as the war went on, over whether Russia would cooperate in a world organization after the fighting ended. To bring about a clear-cut understanding with Russia, Secretary of State Cordell Hull flew to Moscow late in 1943. Russia gave a definite promise in a Moscow pact to cooperate in an international agency consisting of all peace-loving states, large and small.

One month later, Stalin met with Roosevelt and Churchill at Tehran, the Iranian city close to Russia's southern frontier. In the Tehran Declaration, Stalin added new promises to the Moscow pact. He agreed to help build a "world family of democratic nations" and to work for the "elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance" (promises that were not kept).

Writing the Charter

Actual writing of a rough draft of the UN Charter was begun seriously in 1944 at the stately, historic Dumbarton Oaks mansion in Washington. The U. S. conferred with the British, Russians, and Chinese in a series of meetings from August 21 to October 7. Agreement was reached in these meetings on the various agencies that were to be included in the UN.

Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt held their second and final meeting on the UN at Yalta, in southern Russia, from February 4 to 11, 1945—two months before Roosevelt died. After much controversy, it was decided that all the UN allies should meet in San Francisco on April 25, 1945, in order to draw up a permanent charter for the United Nations.

At San Francisco, after two months of debate, the delegates of 50 nations finally finished the charter. The UN came officially into existence on October 24, 1945, after a majority of the participating nations had given final approval to the charter. Most American leaders of both major parties supported the new organization and cooperated to bring about its adoption.

The UN took over the job of the League of Nations. The League, organized after World War I, had failed in its efforts to prevent a new war and build permanent peace.

UN headquarters employs some 2,700 persons, about half of whom are Americans.



Leaders of World Body

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., with the rank of Ambassador, is our top Representative in the UN. Mr. Lodge, 52, comes from a family long distinguished in government. A resident of Massachusetts, he went to Harvard and then worked as a newspaperman. He was in the U. S. Senate from 1937 to 1953—except for a period of service in the Army during World War II.

Sir Pierson Dixon, 49, took over the post of Ambassador to the UN for Britain last spring. He is one of the most experienced of British foreign affairs specialists and worked closely with Prime Minister Churchill during World War II. Sir Pierson has often been in the U. S. and got his first job, at age 22, as a laborer in one of our western national parks.

Henri Hoppenot, UN delegate for France, handled his country's affairs in the United States during a part of the World War II period. Sixty-three years of age this month, Hoppenot has been in the French diplomatic service since he was 26. He has served in the Middle East, in Latin America, the Far East, and in various European posts.

Andrei Vishinsky, the chief Soviet delegate, is Russia's main spokesman at the UN General Assembly. Known for his bitter attacks on the western countries, the gray-haired Vishinsky has been a familiar figure at the UN meetings ever since they started. Now 70, he has been prominent in Russian affairs since the 1930's.

Tingfu Tsiang, 59, as UN representative for Nationalist China, works

most vigorously to keep Red China from becoming a member of this world organization. Specializing in history in his youth, Tsiang obtained degrees in the U. S. from Oberlin College (Ohio) and Columbia University (New York). He taught history in China before entering the diplomatic service as Ambassador to Russia in August 1936.

Arthur Lall, as India's top representative, seeks to get backing for the policy of his government—which is claimed to be neutral in the struggle between free western nations and communist Russia. Having served on various committees in previous years, Lall is well known to the UN members. He is said to have great influence, especially among Asiatic delegates. Now 45, he was educated in India and Britain.

E. N. van Kleffens of the Netherlands was elected this year as president of the ninth United Nations General Assembly. A lawyer by training, the 59-year-old Hollander has been a professional diplomat for more than 30 years. He took part in planning both the League of Nations and the UN.

Dag Hammarskjold, 49-year-old native of Sweden, is Secretary-General of the United Nations. As such, he supervises the large UN staff, helps arrange for meetings of various UN groups, and tries to keep the world organization working as a team despite conflicts that may arise among the nations. An expert on financial relations, Hammarskjold has held several posts in the Swedish government.

THE 60 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Country	Area in Square Miles	Population	Country	Area in Square Miles	Population	Country	Area in Square Miles	Population	Country	Area in Square Miles	Population
Afghanistan	270,000	12,000,000	Denmark	16,575	4,300,000	Iraq	116,600	5,100,000	Poland	119,703	25,000,000
Argentina	1,073,000	17,600,000	Dominican Republic	19,000	2,200,000	Israel	7,800	1,500,000	Saudi Arabia	800,000	6,000,000
Australia	2,974,581	8,400,000	Ecuador	116,000	3,200,000	Lebanon	3,475	1,300,000	Sweden	173,341	7,000,000
Belgium	11,783	8,700,000	Egypt	383,000	20,700,000	Liberia	43,000	1,600,000	Syria	72,500	3,300,000
Bolivia	416,000	3,100,000	El Salvador	13,000	1,900,000	Luxembourg	999	299,000	Thailand	198,247	18,900,000
Brazil	3,276,000	53,400,000	Ethiopia	350,000	15,000,000	Mexico	758,000	26,300,000	Turkey	296,185	21,000,000
Burma	261,749	18,700,000	France	213,010	42,200,000	Netherlands	12,504	10,300,000	Ukrainian S.S.R.*	227,000	40,800,000
Byelorussian S.S.R.*	89,000	9,300,000	Greece	51,182	7,600,000	New Zealand	104,242	1,900,000	Union of So. Africa	472,500	12,700,000
Canada	3,843,110	14,700,000	Guatemala	42,000	2,900,000	Nicaragua	57,000	1,100,000	U.S.S.R.	8,690,000	207,000,000
Chile	286,000	5,900,000	Haiti	10,000	3,100,000	Norway	125,193	3,300,000	United Kingdom	94,504	50,600,000
China	3,850,000	485,000,000	Honduras	44,400	1,500,000	Pakistan	337,524	75,900,000	United States	3,620,000	162,670,000
Colombia	444,000	11,300,000	Iceland	39,709	145,000	Panama	31,000	817,000	Uruguay	72,000	2,650,000
Costa Rica	23,000	825,000	India	1,209,000	357,000,000	Paraguay	157,000	1,400,000	Venezuela	352,000	5,000,000
Cuba	44,000	5,500,000	Indonesia	583,479	76,500,000	Peru	483,000	8,600,000	Yemen	75,000	4,500,000
Czechoslovakia	49,330	12,300,000	Iran	634,413	19,100,000	Philippines	115,600	20,200,000	Yugoslavia	99,044	16,300,000

*Areas and populations of these lands also included in U.S.S.R. data. Most population figures supplied by UN.

The Story of the Week

Top Soviet Leaders

Four of Soviet Russia's top bosses are the following:

Georgi Malenkov. As premier, Malenkov appears to head the Russian government. He took over his present job when the late Premier Stalin died in March 1953. The Premier can be very friendly and gracious at times, but he cooperated fully with Stalin's ruthless policies. (Photo on page 1.)

Vyacheslav Molotov. A veteran communist leader, 64-year-old Molotov is foreign minister of Russia. He is reported to have considerable influence over the foreign policy of that country. His diplomatic experience has been long and varied. He has represented Russia in a number of foreign lands and at numerous world conferences.

Nikita Kruschev. Heads the communist party organization inside Russia—a job once held by Malenkov. Not too much is known about the 60-year-old Kruschev. It is believed that



RUSSIAN Foreign Minister Molotov and Communist Party Secretary Kruschev hold great power in the Soviet government

he is Malenkov's brother-in-law, and that he has a powerful voice in shaping Soviet policies.

Georgi Zhukov. Heads Russia's powerful armed forces. A World War II hero, little was heard about him from the end of that conflict until after Stalin's death. It is believed that Stalin did everything he could to push Zhukov out of the public limelight because the late dictator was jealous of the war hero's popularity. After Stalin died, Zhukov, who is 59, became an important member of the Soviet ruling group.

Division of Trieste

One of Europe's difficult and dangerous problems is now being settled. It is the nine-year-old dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia over Trieste. An agreement on this long-standing dispute is scheduled to go into effect in a day or two.

Trieste, a small border area facing the Adriatic Sea, is divided into two zones, called A and B. Zone A, which includes the port city of Trieste, is in Italian hands, and Zone B is controlled by the Yugoslavs. British and American troops are stationed in Italy's section of Trieste to maintain peace.

Under the new agreement, each side will continue to control the slice of Trieste it now holds except for a few border changes. The city of Trieste will be an international port under Italian supervision. It will be open to the ships of all nations. We and the British agree to withdraw troops from the disputed area this month.

The Trieste compromise opens the



TINY TRIESTE is tucked between Italy and Yugoslavia (map at left). The other map shows how the small territory is divided (see story on this page).

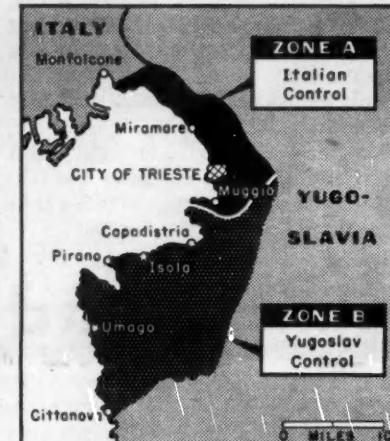
way for closer cooperation between our Italian allies and the Yugoslavs. The two countries will be more likely to work as a team against the threat of aggression now that this bitter dispute can be forgotten. No one involved is completely satisfied with the settlement, and it will take some time to wipe out all bitterness caused by the dispute, but the tension should be considerably eased from this point on.

Trieste, which has some 400,000 inhabitants, is only about a fourth as large as Rhode Island. The Italian portion of the tiny area has some industries, such as oil refineries, steel mills, and shipyards. The Yugoslav section of Trieste depends largely on farming for its income.

Moscow's Walled Kremlin

Russia's communist bosses are moving out of the closely guarded buildings of Moscow's Kremlin into new offices elsewhere in the Russian capital. The ancient Kremlin, the Reds say, will soon be open to the public as a museum.

The Kremlin has long been the headquarters of Russia's rulers. Within its long, rambling buildings, the tsars



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

lived and directed Russian affairs for hundreds of years. When the Reds took over during World War I, they continued to give orders to Russia's people from behind the walled fortress.

The Kremlin, which gets its name from a Russian word meaning fort, is an impressive sight. Pale pink brick walls, some 50 feet high, shut off the 30-acre area from the rest of Moscow. The dirty-brown Moscow River blends in with the faded walls on one side of the fortress, and bright evergreen trees form a sharp contrast against other walls of the structure.

The Kremlin's walls and many of its buildings have been standing for centuries. The existing walls and some of the towers of the fortress were built as long ago as 1492. Most buildings in the Kremlin are said to be damp and uncomfortable—probably one reason why the Red officials are moving to new quarters.

New York Times newsman Harrison Salisbury feels that Soviet officials are moving out of the Kremlin mainly in an effort to erase the memories of Stalin's harsh rule. Many Russians regard the Kremlin as a symbol of terrorism. Moscow's new ruling group, according to Mr. Salisbury,

wants to convince the people that times will be better now than they were under the former dictator.

Two Great Events

This week, we celebrate two great events in our history. One is the purchase of Alaska from Russia; the other is the invention of the electric light.

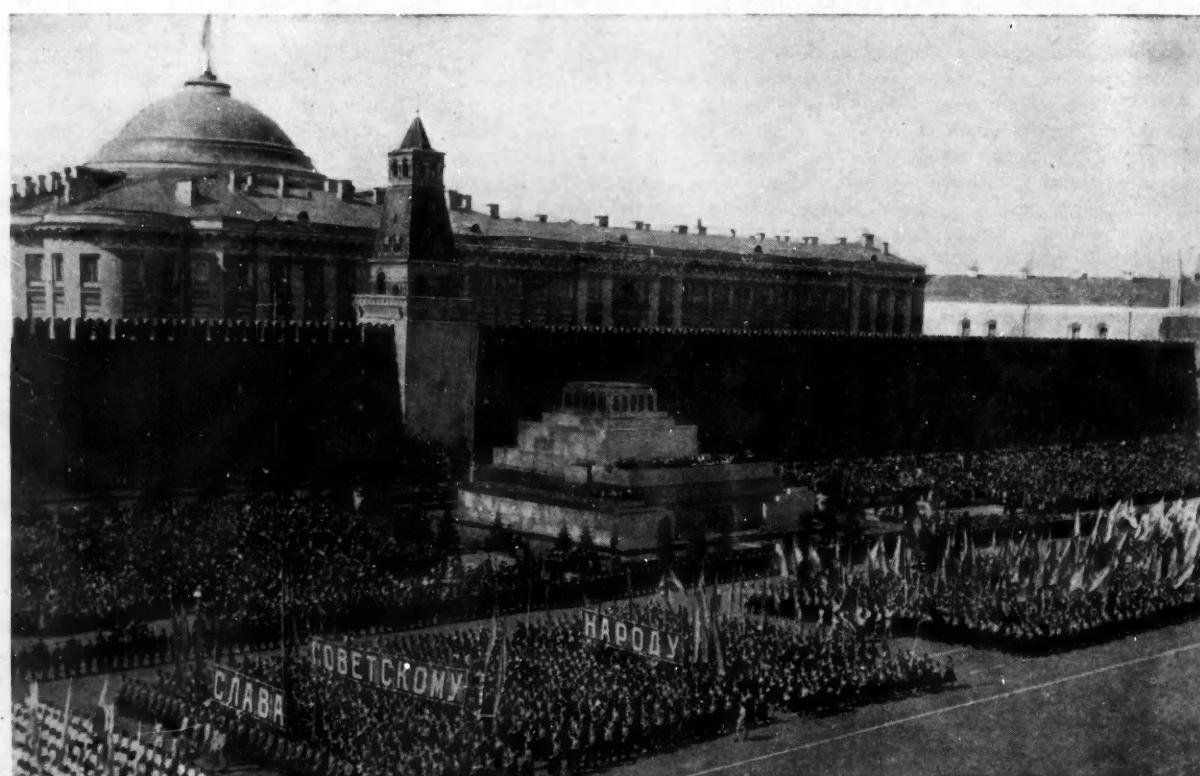
It was 87 years ago today that we bought the Alaskan territory from the Russians for \$7,200,000. Secretary of State William Seward was widely ridiculed for having negotiated the purchase. The area was described as America's "refrigerator," and as "Seward's Folly." The great wealth that has poured out of Alaska since 1867, together with its military value, has long since justified Seward's action. There is no doubt that Soviet Russia wishes she owned this territory at the present time.

One of our greatest inventors, Thomas Alva Edison, succeeded in getting an electric light to work on October 21, 1879. The new lamp burned brightly for more than 40 hours. Before that time, Edison and other inventors tried to turn out reliable electric light bulbs but failed to do so. By 1880, Edison was manufacturing his lamps. Thus the age of good lighting began.

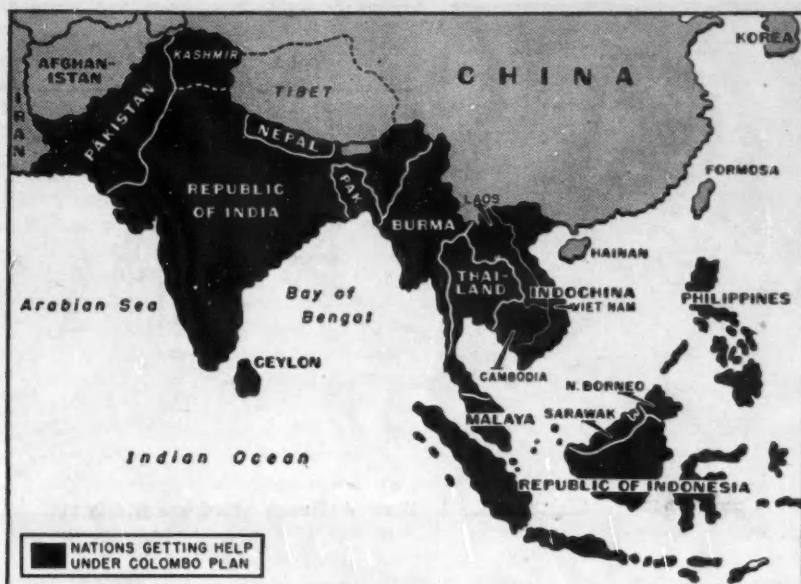
Colombo Plan Expands

Colombo Plan countries are looking forward to another year of progress. Recently, members of this group, whose aim is to improve living conditions in Asian lands, met at Ottawa, Canada. They went over the plan's progress thus far, and mapped out new aid projects for the coming year. They also admitted Japan and Thailand as new members.

The Colombo Plan was set up about four years ago by Britain and countries closely tied to that nation. Because members of this group first met



A PARADE in Moscow's Red Square. The gloomy, walled Kremlin fronts on this square. The Kremlin has been the seat of Russian government for years, but the present Red officials are moving headquarters elsewhere.



THE COLOMBO PLAN for developing new factories and improving agriculture in Asia is becoming more influential as time goes on. Nations in addition to those shown (in black) are being included in the plan from time to time. The Philippines is the latest country to join the plan.

at Colombo, Ceylon, they called their idea for helping Asian lands the Colombo Plan.

Over the years, additional nations, including the United States, joined this useful project. Member nations are divided into two groups: those who receive outside aid, and those who contribute funds and technical know-how to others. Certain members contribute as well as receive aid.

Our country, Britain, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand are contributing nations. Japan, the Philippines, and Thailand receive as well as contribute aid. Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Viet Nam, and the British colonies of Malaya and Borneo get outside help under the plan and assist one another all they can.

Thus far, Colombo Plan countries have spent about 4 billion dollars on projects to irrigate farm lands, provide electric power, improve farming methods, and fight disease. A part of these funds was provided by the U. S. and other contributing nations, and a part was paid out by the Asian lands themselves.

Colombo projects under way include the giant Damodar Valley development in India. When it is finished, this project will provide water to irrigate a million arid acres of land, and it will turn the wheels of some 70 electric power stations.

History-Making Pledge

A newspaper cartoon recently showed Britain's Foreign Minister Anthony Eden sitting on his island nation, rowing it to the continent of Europe. The cartoon graphically illustrates the importance of Britain's history-making decision to keep her troops on European soil indefinitely.

The British finally agreed to keep troops on the continent in an effort to get French support for plans to rearm West Germany as a western defense partner. France regards a strong Germany as a possible threat to her security. The British pledge helped overcome French fears on this point, and opened the way for agreement on German rearmament. France feels that British troops in Europe will be

an added safeguard against the danger of future German aggression.

Britain's action represents a major shift in its foreign policies. For hundreds of years, the island nation felt relatively secure from aggression behind its 20-mile-wide English Channel, and many Britons strongly opposed direct participation in Europe's military defenses. A number of Englishmen also felt that their country, which has possessions and interests around the globe, shouldn't tie its forces down on the continent.

Distinguished Guests

The United States will welcome Liberia's President William Tubman and Japan's Premier Shigeru Yoshida soon. Both visitors are expected to discuss defense and other problems with American leaders.

Tubman, who heads the free African nation of Liberia, is scheduled to arrive on our shores today, October 18. He plans to call on President Eisenhower and other top government officials this week. He will return home after a three-week U. S. tour.

Yoshida, who has been visiting European countries, expects to arrive here on November 2. He is planning a White House visit before returning home near the middle of November.

Great Lakes Ports

A number of port cities along the shores of the Great Lakes are making big plans for the future. They are getting ready for the day when the St. Lawrence River will be open to ocean-going vessels. Then, large ships will be able to sail from the Atlantic Ocean through the St. Lawrence to Great Lakes ports.

Toledo, for instance, is now studying a proposal for rebuilding much of its waterfront area at a cost of more than 25 million dollars. The multi-million dollar plan includes a gigantic cargo terminal, recreation areas, and a network of new highways.

The United States and Canada agreed last spring to work together on the St. Lawrence Seaway, which will provide water power for electricity in addition to serving as a shipping lane. The enterprise is scheduled to be finished in 1958. Work has already begun on hydroelectric power projects, and Canada plans to start on the waterway next month.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's major articles will deal with (1) the big election issues, and (2) France and her world role.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Two taxis crashed, and the driver of one yelled to the other: "Wottzamatter? 'Ya blind?"

"Of course I'm not blind," came the quick reply. "I hit 'ya, didn't I?"

Bob: You know Ferris?
Fran: No, who is he?
Bob: Oh, he's a big wheel at the amusement park.

Doctor: What is that stingy patient complaining about now?

Nurse: He's mad because he got well before all his medicine was gone.

Six-year-old Nancy had begged to be allowed to help husk the corn for dinner. It was her first experience at husking, and she began eagerly. But after a few minutes she sighed wearily and remarked, "Whoever wrapped these up certainly knew what they were doing!"

"And there, son, you have the story of your dad and World War II."

"Yes, dad, but why did they need the other soldiers?"

"How are you getting on at home since your wife went away?"

"Just fine. I've reached the peak of efficiency. I can put my socks on from either end."



"I still say Witt never would make All-American if it weren't for Kazmeniuk."

SPORTS

(Second of a series of columns on great sports figures of the past.)

The old Pennsylvania town of Mauch Chunk received a new name recently. By popular vote, it was renamed Jim Thorpe in honor of the great athlete who achieved fame at a Pennsylvania school.

Jim Thorpe was born in 1888 in a prairie farmhouse in Oklahoma. Mostly of Indian descent, he went to the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania. No longer in existence, this U. S. government school educated young Indians.

At Carlisle, Jim became an athletic sensation. On the gridiron, the tall, rugged youth was almost unstoppable



JIM THORPE, all-round athlete

as a ball carrier. In 1911, in games against the top college teams, he had touchdown runs of 90 yards or more in seven games. He punted for 80 yards or more, and place-kicked goals from mid-field. In 1912 he scored 25 touchdowns and made 198 points—a record which has never been equaled.

In a game with Army, Jim scored 22 points. The young Army halfback who on one occasion stopped Thorpe, many years later called that incident one of his biggest sport thrills. The Army player was Dwight Eisenhower.

Jim was as sensational in track as in football. He could run, jump, and throw the weights, and usually won six or eight events in a track meet. The big, black-haired Indian won the 1912 Olympic Games in Sweden almost singlehandedly for the U. S.

Later Jim played big-league baseball for seven years. He died a year ago of a heart attack in Los Angeles.

Pronunciations

Andrei Vishinsky—än-drä' vish'inské
Dag Hammarskjold—dä hám'mer-shülf
Georgi Malenkov—gé-awr'gi mä-lén'kóf
Georgi Zhukov—gé-awr'gi zhoo'kóf
Henri Hoppenot—än'reé hó'puh-nó'
Nikita Kruschev—nyi-ké'tuh kroósh-chawf'

Shigeru Yoshida—she-gé'rōō yō-she'dā
Tingfu Tsiang—ting-fōo syāng
Trieste—tré-ést'

Vyacheslav Molotov—vyä-ché-slaf' maw'ló-tóf



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY CRAIG

THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS stretches eastward from Europe across Asia to the Pacific Ocean, and reaches north into the Arctic

Soviet Russia

(Continued from page 1)

One of the major changes in the Soviet Union, according to Salisbury, is the replacement of Stalin's one-man rule by collective rule. So far as can be determined, Malenkov, Molotov, Kruschev, Zhukov (see page 4 for brief sketches of these individuals), and other top leaders seem to be working together quite smoothly. Whether one man will later try to seize complete power remains to be seen.

Members of the new ruling group are taking steps which seem to indicate that they want the people to forget Stalin's harsh leadership. These leaders do not live in the Kremlin (the walled citadel in the heart of Moscow) as Stalin did, and they are making plans to move the government offices from there. Under Stalin, the Kremlin was associated with terror and secrecy in the minds of the people.

The present communist leaders are also trying to get increased popular support by making available to the Russian people more of the everyday goods they want and need. At the same time, they have lifted certain controls on farm people—controls which have been extremely distasteful.

These moves have not had so much effect on the Soviet people as might be expected. The long-suffering Russians are adopting a "wait-and-see" attitude. "After 25 years of Stalin terror," says Salisbury, "it is going to take some time to take the new government at its word."

The changes have had only a small effect on living conditions. Life is harsh in the Soviet Union as compared to life in western lands.

A Russian worker and his family live in one or two rooms, and usually share a kitchen with six or eight other families. If they live near a city, they may have a single electric light, but they do not have running water, gas, or a telephone.

By U. S. standards, a worker's pay is low in Russia. A good quality wool suit that an American factory worker could buy with a week's pay would cost a Russian worker three months' wages. In most working families, the main items of diet are black bread, potatoes, and borscht—a thick soup made of cabbages, beets, and potatoes.

Despite the "new look" cultivated by the ruling group, many aspects of Soviet life are unchanged. Malenkov and his associates are pushing ahead as fast as possible in further development of the atomic and hydrogen bombs, and of jet military planes.

Moreover, even though the secret police (MVD) are not arresting as many people as was the case under Stalin, Soviet prisons are still full. In his extensive travels, Harrison Salisbury saw time and again the power of the Soviet secret police. They directly control much of Siberia and Central Asia. Hundreds of prison camps in these areas are filled with political prisoners who are used as forced labor on roads, dams, and other government construction projects in the Soviet Union.

The new rulers are paying special attention to foreign affairs. They are trying to convince the rest of the world that the Soviet Union is now run by "reasonable men." They are making a major effort—principally, through trade—to cement good relations with Great Britain and France, our two principal allies in western Europe.

The "new look" in foreign policy does not extend to U. S.-Soviet relations. "The Soviet press has been taking a rather tougher line toward the U. S. in the past summer."

These are some of the findings of Harrison Salisbury. Not all observers of the Russian scene agree with him on every view he holds. Some of his critics, for example, question his judgment of Russian leaders. Nonetheless, the major points he makes seem to be those generally held by diplomatic observers and others who have visited Russia in recent years.

Certainly there is general agreement that the Soviet Union is, under its new rulers, making a major effort to win friends in Europe. The Russians are trying to prove that they are willing to cooperate, but that the United States is uncooperative in bringing about world peace. It is generally agreed, too, that this line of attack—false though it is—has been meeting with some success among the people of western Europe.

In view of this situation, what course should we follow in dealing with the Soviet Union? The following suggestions have considerable support among leaders of both parties:

(1) *We must continue, patiently and stubbornly, to explore every possible plan for reducing tension between the Soviet Union and the United States.*

In this era of atomic warfare, we dare not pass up any proposal that might reduce international tension, no matter how trivial or how hopeless it might seem at first glance.

One approach which has gained much praise is President Eisenhower's program for extending our knowledge of the peaceful uses of atomic energy to the rest of the world. He wants the Soviet Union to join in that effort through the United Nations. If Russia does, it may lead to greater confidence and friendship among all nations. Meanwhile, the plan has already helped to combat Soviet propaganda charges that we are thinking of atomic and hydrogen development only in terms of war.

Another approach which many leaders of both parties feel should be explored further is that of trade. President Eisenhower has pictured increased trade among nations as a step toward peaceful relations, and many top Democrats strongly support this policy.

Then there is the all-vital question of disarmament. The United States has tried repeatedly since World War II to get agreement on a disarmament

program, but each time the Soviet Union has rejected the plan.

Recently Andrei Vishinsky, Russia's UN delegate, laid before the United Nations a new disarmament proposal. While it may be merely another propaganda maneuver, our leaders are, nevertheless, giving it study.

They are also examining Molotov's recent proposal that all occupation troops be withdrawn from East and West Germany. They know very well that he is trying to win favor with the Germans, and at the same time trying to wreck the program of West German rearmament. They know, too, that if troops were withdrawn, it would leave East Germany with a communist-organized police force far bigger than the West German military organization.

We and our allies feel that *free elections* in both East and West Germany must precede any withdrawal of occupation troops. So far there is no indication that Russia will go along with this view any more than she has in the past, but our leaders are willing to study any new Russian proposals.

(2) *We must keep our defenses strong and maintain our alliances with friendly nations.*

So long as the Soviet Union has atomic weapons and jet military planes, we must maintain a powerful fighting force. The threat of retaliation may keep the Soviet Union from launching an attack.

The strength and make-up of our armed forces must be under constant review to see that they meet changing defense needs. Thomas Finletter, Secretary of the Air Force from 1950 to 1953, has strongly urged in a new book that the balance of our forces be changed by strengthening our Air Force.

Certain other American leaders do not agree with Mr. Finletter. Nonetheless, if we are to keep our defenses at maximum efficiency, his plan and others need to be threshed out.

Cheerful Crow

By Walter E. Myer

NOT long ago, New York newspapers reported the death of a greatly loved resident of their city. He was a talking crow at the Children's Zoo in the Bronx section of New York. He was known to thousands as Deacon.

Deacon's vocabulary was limited to one word, "Hello." For a dozen years or so, he sat near the entrance of the zoo, and greeted all comers with a cheery salutation. Deacon's cheerfulness was famous among the daily visitors to the zoo.

One person told this story: "I recall going to the zoo on a dark, overcast day. On the way I passed newsstands where black headlines were telling of the latest threat of war. Nearly everyone I met on the street seemed to look worried or discontented. By the time I reached the zoo, I was down in the dumps myself.

"Then, as I walked inside, a cheerful 'hello' greeted me. I looked up and there sat Deacon, roguishly eyeing me. My spirits perked up at once. It was good to know that here was someone—even if it were only a crow—who was not depressed or worried. My whole day was changed for the better."

As I heard this story, I could well understand the unique regard that New Yorkers had for Deacon. At the same time, it raised this question

in my mind: Is it because cheerfulness is such a rare quality in the world today that its possession—by a crow—should have attracted so much attention?

Perhaps not. There are many people who possess a confident and optimistic outlook on life. Yet the experience of the zoo visitor was not unusual. All of us have noted how many individuals make daily living a grim and cheerless undertaking.

All of us have seen, too, and have admired the person who looks upon life with good humor and courage. For example, there is a newsstand operator from whom I buy a paper each morning. In winter and summer, through foul weather and fair, he always has a smile and a hearty greeting for each person who stops at his newsstand.

One day I asked him how he kept in such good spirits. "It doesn't cost anything to be cheerful," he said with a grin.

Nothing is of greater benefit to one than a cheerful outlook on life. Try to cultivate this quality. You will find daily living more interesting and rewarding than does the glum individual, and you will seldom lack for friends.

No one expects or wants you to laugh and joke all the time. Real cheerfulness goes deeper than that. You can be completely serious about your work, and yet go at it with good humor. Take a genuine interest in others. Ignore petty irritations that you can't remedy. Cultivate a sense of humor. All these things will help you acquire a cheerful disposition.



Walter E. Myer



DO YOU use your library?

Your Career

As a Librarian

DO people and books interest you? If so, you may want to become a librarian.

Your duties, if you choose this career, will be varied. Where only two or three people make up a library's staff, they order books and periodicals, catalog them, help readers find material, plan displays, and do whatever other work is required.

On larger staffs, the duties are divided. A chief librarian is in charge of the entire staff. Catalogers keep the card index in order. Reference librarians and readers' advisors help people find material. Children's librarians assist the younger readers.

Your qualifications should include a pleasing personality and a genuine liking for books. Initiative, patience, tact, and resourcefulness are other required qualities.

Your training should include a college preparatory course in high school. Next, you may go to a college or university where library science is taught as a part of the curriculum that leads to an A.B. degree; or you may get an A.B. at any accredited college and then study for a year at one of the universities which give a master's degree in library science.

Throughout your training period you should strive to gain a broad cultural background. An extensive knowledge and understanding of facts will be of great value to you in becoming a successful librarian.

Job opportunities for librarians are to be found in three chief types of libraries—public, academic, and special. The public libraries are well known to all of us. Academic libraries are those connected with schools, colleges, and universities. Special libraries are those maintained by business and industrial firms, government agencies, labor organizations, chambers of commerce, and research groups.

Each special library usually collects only material that relates to its work. Besides having charge of this material, special librarians often do research work for their firm or agency.

Some specialized preparation is required for work in each of the three types of libraries. Generally, though, whatever preparation is needed may be obtained as part of the regular course in library science.

Salaries vary greatly from one area of the country to another and from job to job. Beginning librarians average about \$3,200 a year. Experienced librarians usually earn from \$3,500 to \$6,000 annually. A few top librarians and executive officers in the field sometimes earn as much as \$12,000 or more a year.

Advantages include the opportunity to work with people and books, the stimulating duties of the profession, and the pleasant surroundings under which librarians work.

The chief disadvantage is the comparatively low salaries paid in this field, considering the amount of education required of librarians.

Further information and a list of accredited library schools can be secured from the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois. A pamphlet entitled "Special Librarianship as a Career," can be obtained from the Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10th Street, New York 3, N. Y. Both groups will send their information free of charge.

Science in the News

THE largest military post in the country is also one of the most unusual. It is the Yuma Test Station at Yuma, Arizona, where the Army tests its equipment, supplies, and soldiers in the broiling desert heat.

A large part of the earth's surface is desert or semi-arid, so military men are anxious to have the latest and best army equipment tried out under scorching temperatures where they might some day have to be used.

One test being carried out now will show what kind of uniform is right for desert warfare. So far tests have shown that it is best to have one type of uniform for hot, dry climates such as at Yuma and in the Sahara Desert, and another uniform for hot, wet terrain such as that in Panama and the Central Pacific. But the Army hopes to find one uniform which would be satisfactory for both climates.

★

Science is looking for new uses for one of the softest metals known—Indium. At present it is used in very limited ways, but since the metal can

easily be made radioactive, scientists think it has possibilities for wider application in scientific fields.

Indium is a silvery white metal that resembles aluminum, and is almost soft enough to be chewed. What is believed to be the largest source of Indium is a mine in British Columbia.



NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY
LATEST CASH REGISTER computes change. The amount a customer owes is shown in the normal way. Then the amount of money the customer hands over is recorded. A final figure shows the change the customer should receive.

Study Guide

United Nations

1. What UN anniversary is to be observed this October 24?
2. Tell what the UN's severest critics say about its role in the Korean war.
3. Give some of their other arguments against the world organization.
4. Describe the "veto" power in the Security Council, and tell what governments possess this power.
5. Explain the viewpoint of people who say we need a far stronger world organization than the present UN.
6. According to Americans who defend the UN as it now stands, how did it play an important and beneficial role in the Korean war?
7. List some other accomplishments for which they give credit to the world organization.
8. What stand do President Eisenhower and other leaders in his administration take with respect to the UN—and America's role in it?

Discussion

1. Do you think the United States should consider withdrawing from the UN—especially if communist China obtains membership? Explain your position.
2. If you favor our staying in the UN, do you think we should try to keep the organization approximately as it is today, or should we try to make it far stronger? Give reasons for your answer.

Soviet Russia

1. According to Harrison Salisbury, how do Russia's rulers compare—in their aims and methods—with Stalin?
2. Describe a worker's living conditions in the Soviet Union?
3. What approach are the Soviet rulers taking in foreign affairs?
4. Discuss some of the approaches being taken as possible ways of reducing tension between the United States and the Soviet Union.
5. Why do our top leaders consider strong defenses and loyal allies necessary measures toward avoiding war?
6. What recommendation did General Alfred Gruenther recently make?
7. What pessimistic notions about world affairs are challenged by Hanson Baldwin?

Discussion

1. How do you think we can best reduce tension between our country and the Soviet Union? Explain.
2. What specific steps would you recommend to counteract Russian propaganda that pictures our country as a threat to world peace? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Tell the roles played by these men in the Soviet government: Malenkov; Molotov; Kruschev; Zhukov.
2. On what terms is the Trieste dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia being settled?
3. Where is the Kremlin? Why, according to Mr. Salisbury, are Soviet officials moving out of that walled fortress?
4. What is the purpose of the Colombo Plan?
5. Why is Britain's pledge to keep troops on the European continent considered significant?
6. Briefly describe how the UN was organized.
7. Identify the countries which these men represent in the UN: Hoppenot; Dixon; Lall; van Kleffens; Vishinsky.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (c) practice of filling government jobs on a political rather than merit basis; 2. (a) lazy; 3. (b) delaying; 4. (a) excuse; 5. (d) reached a climax; 6. (b) slender.